

SUGAR AND PLANTATION NEWS

QUIET DULL MARKET DISCOURAGES TRADE

Until Now Usual Summer Demand For Refined Fails To Materialize

But Foreign Outlook Is Encouraging According To New York Brokers

Sales of raw sugar in New York for the week ending July 15 were less than 70,000 bags. Trading in futures was active, over 44,000 tons, three quarters of which was September delivery, changing hands. The feature of the speculative market was the sudden break in January, February and March quotations to 2.10 with no transactions at that figure. May futures sold at 3.40. Deliveries on contracts totaled 1890 tons.

In this connection Nevins & Callahan express a doubt that the opening of trading in sugar futures on the C. E. Exchange is going to be as much to the advantage of planters as had been thought. The hope had been that growers could use the Exchange to make advance sales of their product but recent transactions have all the earmarks of sales made against speculators who had put up insufficient margins, they say.

July Holders Discouraged

Nevins & Callahan state that July holders are much discouraged at the delayed appearance of any large demand for refined. The market is dull and quiet. There have been small sales of refined to France, reported at 2000 tons, and a sale of 600 tons San Domingo.

British buyers are reported enquiring for 50,000 tons refined for August delivery but their limit of 4.65 f. o. b. New York has not been considered attractive and there have been no offers. Prices Must Be Cut

Private advices received by yesterday's mail are that prices will have to be cut to promote buying of refined.

The delay in the summer demand is attributed by some to the prevailing cold wet weather, by others to hard times due to the large numbers out of employment.

Willett & Gray report in part as follows:

The trend of sugar prices this week is rather difficult to explain. If anything, advices concerning sugar from different parts of the sugar world have been more bullish in tone than bearish. Nevertheless, prices have moved off quite materially. As we went to press last week Cuba Centrifugals were quoted at 4.95c, while today the quotation is 4.86c on comparatively moderate sales. Porto Rico has also shown an easier tendency, as at the close last week they were quoted at 4.89c, but they later sold off to 4.83c.

Export Trade Moderate

Among the favorable points was the continued enquiry for export refined, and while no large business has transpired, occasionally some moderate sized lots were put through. France has bought moderately and South America has also participated to some extent. Business during the week in export granulated to all countries is probably not over 5000 tons, but there is continued enquiry for larger lots, which may result in actual business.

It is understood that difficulties in the way of exchange in France stands in the way of larger business to that country. As apparently the price named by the refiners are favorable to business, but when it becomes necessary for the exporter to figure the f. o. b. New York equivalent into a c. i. f. French port quotation, difficulty is encountered in making a quotation that would lead to business.

Refined Sugar Settling

On the other hand, the one unfavorable circumstance that seems to have more influence on the market than the other news received during the week, is the unsatisfactory developments in refined sugar. The demand has not increased as it should at this time of the year, and until we have a better business in refined sugar our refiners will not show much interest in the raw sugar situation.

It would seem that most of our refiners should soon enter the market to obtain their August supplies, and although August sugars are obtainable today at 4.89c, they have not yet purchased any August shipment in quantity.

For a long time, the Cuban planter has undoubtedly been encouraged to hold sugars in Cuba by the comparatively high values quoted for September options on the New York Coffee Exchange. For quite a period quotations prevailed between 4.10c and 4.30c, and it was natural for the planter to hold sugars in the hopes of obtaining some such figure during September. It transpires, however, that recently there has been a sharp decline in options and September was sold as low as 3.75c.

Cuban Profit Taking

Whether this decline in options will influence the Cuban planters and cause some of them to dispose of the balance of their stock, and so turn their paper profits into real profits, is a point to be seen later on. This latter point appears to us rather important, as it

CHANGE OF POLICY FOR SUGAR TRUST

Foreshadowed By Election of New President Whose Business Record Is Clean

CHICAGO, July 17.—The American Sugar Refining Company has announced the election of Earl D. Babst as president and chief executive of the company. E. F. Atkins has retired as chairman of the board of directors. The election of Mr. Babst is taken to mean that certain reforms will be promulgated by the \$20,000,000 corporation. Mr. Babst came to Chicago in 1902 with the National Biscuit Company. As vice-president and general counsel for the corporation he so ordered its business affairs that it got along amicably with its competitors and never was subjected to government attack.

In contrast with the career of the biscuit company is that of the sugar corporation, which under the Havemeyer management several years ago was forced to make restitution to the government of \$2,134,486 in settlement of claims arising from the underweighing of sugar imports, following which the government filed a dissolution suit in 1910 under the federal anti-trust law.

Trained Executive
So when the question of electing a new head of the sugar corporation came up several months ago, Mr. Babst was the choice. In preparation for this post the directors at their March meeting elected Mr. Babst a director and vice-president.

Since March he has made a general inspection and study of the American Sugar Refining Company and assumed the presidency Wednesday with first-hand knowledge of its properties and organization. It is understood that his acceptance of the position was conditioned on having a free hand in the management of the company.

Mr. Babst is a graduate of the University of Michigan and a member of its alumni advisory council. He has been one of Michigan's most active alumni since his graduation in 1893. He is a native of Ohio, forty-five years old, and in 1903 married a daughter of the late Edwin F. Uhl of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who was ambassador to Germany in the second Cleveland administration.

will have a direct influence on the future of the market, as it depends entirely on the stand taken by the Cuban planters holding stock, whether we shall have an improving tone to the market or otherwise.

Referring to our remarks on Cuba by deducting the sugar sold from the stocks of sugar already produced at the shipping ports and plantations, it will be seen an important amount of sugar will ultimately be offered for sale, and it depends on the stand of Cuban planter whether the sugars will be offered when they are needed or offered at a time when refiners are not disposed to purchase supplies largely.

Prices Hold Level
No new features have developed in the refined situation since last week. The withdrawal demand continues fair, but new business is rather limited. List quotations continue at 4.10c, but all New York refiners are disposed to accept business at 4.00c. At outputs it is still possible to obtain sugars at 5.90c.

Conditions in the West continue unchanged, with the California & Hawaiian still quoting 5.90c, Chicago and the West. We have received reports from sections in the West where it was said that the California & Hawaiian was selling sugar at 5.90c basis, but as far as we can ascertain there is no basis for such reports. Western Beet Granulated continues on offer at 5.80c.

As mentioned in Kawa, the enquiries for refined for export continue to appear in the market, and some of these lots are large. However, the export business of the week was rather limited and we understand that most of it was placed at 4.70c, net cash in bond, f. o. b. New York.

Cuban Stocks Reduced

Our cable this week gives receipts of 18,725 tons. Last year's figure was 17,000 tons and in 1913 it was 12,000 tons. Exports continue in good volume, say 58,935 tons, of which, according to Mr. Hinely, 4,500 tons were for New Orleans and 21,500 tons for Europe.

Cuba stock, in consequence, show a reduction to 111,990 tons. It is generally considered that of this stock about 75,000 to 100,000 tons are owned by and will be shipped to England, and a further part of this sugar is of course sold and awaiting shipment to the United States. In addition to the above stock we estimate there is between 150,000 and 200,000 tons held on plantations.

The visible production to July 10th was 2,361,578 tons, against 2,410,349 tons last year, or a decrease of 54,771 tons. The weather continues favorable for the 1915 crop now growing. Twelve Centrals continue to grind.

Java and the East

Our regular monthly cable from Batavia, received this week, states that only 20,000 tons of Java sugars were shipped to Europe during the month of June, although 60,000 tons were shipped to Eastern Ports. Early this year England made large purchases of Java sugars, and it was expected that a large quantity of early shipments had been obtained. Evidently a good de-

BITTER COMMENTS ON FUTURE OUTLOOK

Chicago Organ of Beet Producers Quotes History and Asks Questions

SUGAR treats editorially in its July number of the exodus of sugar men from the United States. The first factory at Grand Island, Nebraska, established in 1859, was the training base for the entire domestic beet sugar industry.

"It is a matter of history," this journal says, "sugar history, at any rate—that the men who put the Grand Island factory—the skilled labor that did the work and the skilled brains that directed the building of the walls and the placing of the machinery within them—were necessarily brought over from Europe. It is altogether likely that no other industry born in America came into a world more alien to it than sugar. There were no beet; no factory to take the sugar out of them if there had been, and no knowledge concerning how to grow them."

"It goes without saying that building up the new home sugar industry has been a gigantic task. Nobody knew anything about the matter and nobody apparently cared to know. This is, of course, with the exception of a few men who had been to Europe and saw what beets had done for Germany, for France and Austria, and how unlikely it would be that they would try to farm without sugar beets."

"To even start the industry in this country, however, it was necessary to import absolutely everything. This is what the government, incidentally, had nothing to do with. It was private enterprise and inspiration. Private fortunes paid for the experimental work and private individuals furnished the gray matter. The magnitude of the task is appreciated by but few—hardly by any outside the industry itself. It was launched on sheer faith and nerve."

"Grand Island was built in 1859. There had been a few other ventures previously, but all had been failures to a greater or less degree. Grand Island it was that put the sugar industry in America."

"As has been said, to do this, they had to bring over the very beginnings. It was easier to get the seed than it was to get the farmers to raise good beets from the seed, or any beets, as a matter of fact. Trained soil experts were necessary to advise regarding the new crop, for farmers are a conservative lot the world over."

The American Training Camp

"Grand Island, in a way, was the training camp of the beet sugar industry of the United States. Other factories sprung up and while for years it was necessary to continue to look to Europe for our trained men, year by year there was growing up a class of trained men, made up of some who had started in the laboratory or some who had started in the yard and having the ambition to learn the 'why' of it, supplemented practice with theory. These men became the skilled superintendents of today. The old days are not so far removed yet, because it is possible to meet a number of the boys who either got their start or their inspiration from Grand Island."

"These are the men who are going to share in the ruin if free sugar is put through in May, 1916. This is the work of years of close study, hard work, with ambition driving them on, to be undone, because they are specialists in the ruin chosen to be inflicted on or not, the industry and the men dependent on it are doomed under free sugar."

"So much has been said about the men who have money invested in the business losing their investment. Considerable has been written and said about the farmers' loss when he finds his market for his biggest cash crop closed. But very little has been said about the loss to the country at large when these highly trained, scientific men, forced to look elsewhere, leave the ruined American sugar industry and seek other parts of the world. For it is a fact that they are going away in considerable number. They know sugar; they have specialized in it and as long as there is sugar made in the world, those countries making it will naturally attract them."

What's the Use?

"Private enterprises and private means made them a gift to the country; a political party has thrown the gift back. So much has been said about Germany's thoroughness, German science was not built up to the degree of perfection it has today by such means as is seeking the death of an industry based on science itself."

"Not only is American capital seeking elsewhere, but American brains and American skill will be and is being diverted for the benefit of other

countries. Just as Europe loomed up in the beginning of her skill and her knowledge and her experience, just so truly is America throwing hers away. A gentleman returning from Cuba recently said: 'From the end of the island to the other end, meets American engineers and sugar who were educated in the domestic beet sugar industry and who would have remained in the States but for the demonization of the expert staffs which resulted from the passage of the tariff bill and the passage of the free trade bill, May 1, 1916.'

Experts Needed At Home
"As the gentleman truly said, these men are needed at home to work out our own problems. They are needed to keep a foundation under a big American industry, but they are forced to consider themselves if their rights have no appeal to those who make our laws. It is inconceivable that the big sugar industry of the United States is really going to be allowed to die; but for the sake of argument, say it is. Suppose we are forced to buy all our sugar from abroad. Then, suppose at the inevitable happens and we are at the mercy of a group of importers who will charge all the traffic will bear, suppose then, some sane legislation goes through and the tariff is put back. Where will we go to get back the skill and the brains that were willfully thrown away in May, 1916? Will we start another Grand Island, and where will we recruit the new class? It could be done, of course, as it was done twenty-five years ago, but is it necessary?"

A MASTER REMEDY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp, colic, dizziness, and all intestinal pains. The dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all dealers. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

USE OF MOLASSES AS A FERTILIZER

New Scientific Facts In Regard To It Have Practical Application

Recent experiments in the use of molasses as a fertilizer show that the season of application has much to do with the favorable or unfavorable results. German investigators using beet molasses have proved that there is an increase in the nitrogen content of soils when molasses is applied in the hot autumnal months. From applications made during winter or the cold spring months the only effect on succeeding crops was what could be attributed to the potash and lime contents of the molasses.

This work on a field scale is exactly in line with Rothamsted laboratory investigations on the influence of sugar on soil nitrification. Soil temperature is apparently the controlling factor. When the whole soil body is warm to a great depth as it is at the end of summer bacterial activity reaches its highest point.

Food For Bacteria

Spring or early summer applications of molasses as a fertilizer are just as liable to produce bad results as good ones. An application of molasses when the soil conditions are most favorable provides a supply of soluble carbohydrates in the most available form for the extremely active multiplication of that group of soil bacteria which has the power of 'fixing' atmospheric nitrogen. Crops grown after an autumnal molasses dressing receive the benefit of this increased nitrogen supply, and the nitrogen so made available would not have been otherwise supplied.

Atmospheric Nitrogen

The nitrogen of the air is an inexhaustible supply, but the gas is so inert that it is not directly available for transformation into albumen by most plants. Certain groups of bacteria and fungi have the power to use atmospheric nitrogen as a part of their food. In the case of these bacteria which live in the roots of plants of the bean and clover tribe, the host plant supplies the gums, starches and sugars that the bacteria must have to complete its food ration.

A brown group of microscopic organisms known as actinobacteria, which live in the soil and not in the roots of legumes, have this same nitrogen fixing power but they have to get their starches and sugars where they can find them, from rotting vegetable matter in the soil or from the soil solutions.

Sugar Indirect Fertilizer

The life suggested by various scientific investigators has been that sugar might become an indirect fertilizer if applied to soils when other conditions were right to promote the greatest bacterial growth. It has remained for the German agriculturalists to make practical application of the scientific deductions of the English investigators in a way which must in the course of time add considerable monetary value to beet and cane waste molasses.

Now that it has been found out just how molasses fertilizer is most valuable, the methods of application, quantities and time to use it for different crops and in different regions will have to be determined. What the scientific men have proved is that the fertilizing value of molasses does not depend on the amount of potash which it contains.

CUBAN SUGAR BOOM

Eastern sugar capitalists report great activity in Cuba on the part of American capitalists. No less than five giant new factories have already been erected and plans are being laid for others. New lands are being brought under cultivation, old mills replaced by new and improved machinery, and every effort is being put forth to reap the harvest of higher prices that will be believed, follow free entrance of Cuban sugars into the American markets after May 1, 1916.

The prediction of a 3,000,000 ton crop next year has been made by some of the Cuban correspondents. The whole sugar industry is on the verge of an unprecedented boom, many believe.

KOLOA IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Libbe Plantation Company has almost completed the great irrigation system which is to furnish a supply of fresh mountain water to Koloa Sugar Company. Little has been made public concerning this new irrigation development, but now that it is merely a matter of two or three weeks until the water will be turned on, announcement is made that over ten thousand feet of trench and several miles of ditches are practically finished. This project which has been worked out by the Libbe plantation guarantees a permanent supply to Koloa and the latter will now probably increase both its area cropped and the yield of sugar per acre.

WAIMEA SHUTS DOWN

Waimea Sugar Mill Company has ceased grinding temporarily to complete the installation of its new plant. The mill will begin grinding again in September or October to complete the 1915 crop.

WAIOLAMA SWAMP TO BE RECLAIMED

Territorial Board of Health and Public Works Department Revive Project

To take the necessary legal action for the reclamation of the Waiolama swamp lands, all the members of the territorial board of health are in Hilo inspecting and declaring by resolution as insanitary the different parts of the tract as indicated by representatives of the public works department.

Similar action was taken two years ago, but it was necessary for the members of the board of health again to go through the process of condemnation on account of a new survey made of the swamp land which took in properties not included in the former survey and left out some that formerly were condemned.

Of the property just condemned there are about thirty-five acres for which \$112,000 was made available for reclamation work by the legislature preceding the last one. Delay in going ahead with the work since has been caused by the changing of the engineering plans. The survey as recently completed by Engineer Hobbs is said to be satisfactory to the public works department and the board of health and it is expected that bids for doing the work will be advertised for as soon as all the legal requirements are complied. According to the engineering estimate of the reclamation work for the swamp land a sum of \$125,000 will be necessary to make it sanitary.

The complete list of the property owners, the area of the separate properties, and the fill which will have to be made for each piece is given below:

Name	Acres	Fill
R. P. Bishop Estate	270,250	13,798
Terrells, No. 1	250,000	21,121
W. C. Robinson Estate	75,750	10,674
Caymanis, Carl S.	34,550	7,701
John Kalkbrenner Estate	29,935	3,990
Terrells, No. 2	5,950	1,295
W. H. H. Estate	9,270	1,116
Mrs. Richardson	7,890	1,372
A. A. Richardson Est.	389,400	95,910
W. P. Vinton	7,675	877
M. B. Carter	137,000	27,293
H. Rackford & Co. Ltd.	101,675	8,014
Malie Adams	5,925	150
H. H. H. H. H.	5,400	276
(Set of Boldness)	7,730	410
W. H. Johnson	8,165	345
Kai Wong	3,870	180
Mrs. Max Campbell	585	41
Wm. Chalmers	21,000	1,558
Wong Long Too Assn.	1,500	64
L. Ah Hin	26,775	2,785
Hilo Sea, Yip Cong Saw	2,000	105
John T. Baker No. 2	75,550	11,368
John T. Baker No. 1	20,000	651
Victor Kaimikai	22,500	1,991
J. S. Canario	2,875	280
Mrs. W. Okino	3,700	268
Terrells, No. 3	22,150	3,717
C. H. A. Aiona	6,730	231
Hilo Railroad Co.	1,600	135

GOOD GROWING WEATHER

The reports for last week are that good growing weather prevails generally all over the islands, with enough rain to keep the ditches full. The only exception has been Koloa where droughty conditions have given the fields quite a set back.

SUGAR IN VENEZUELA

Very little construction of any kind was done during the year in Venezuela. However, the greatest activity has been shown by the sugar centrales, three of them importing machinery. The Venezuela Sugar Co. is installing an 800-ton capacity sugar mill which they bought second-hand in Louisiana and has finished the construction of an 8-mile railroad from the mill to Boluare, a lake port, where it has a pier with 11 feet of water. The La Caba Sugar Co. bought a second-hand plant in Porto Rico, which it is now erecting. The Central American del Zulia purchased its machinery in Belgium and is making every preparation for its installation, importing many accessories from the United States. These companies are working with feverish haste to take advantage of the present high market and are most optimistic as to the future of the industry declaring that sugar will soon be a close rival of coffee.

MAKAWELI'S TOTALS

The Hawaiian Sugar Company will finish grinding this week. The estimated output of the mill is about 20800 tons including the Gay & Robinson sugars, or something over 24,000 tons for Makaweli alone. The estimate of January 1, 1915 was 24,000 tons.

NOTHING LIKE IT SINCE BEGINNING

1915 Cane in Hilo District Has Made Heaviest In Thirty Years

Honolulu Sugar Company will finish grinding its 1915 crop this week, George H. Robertson stated yesterday that the total will amount to about 9700 tons.

Pepeekeo Sugar company will finish grinding in one month. Ononema will take about five or six weeks to get the last of its crop off. The present estimates of Pepeekeo are that the plantation will harvest 12,000 tons. Ononema will make a full 20,000 tons, Mr. Robertson said.

This Crop a Wonder

"The 1915 crop of cane in the Hilo district has been the best ever produced in thirty years," he stated. "From the very start there has been a setback. The tassel was heavier this year than usual and the planters were somewhat alarmed on that account, but in spite of that the cane has done nothing but make sugar."

"That the wonderful performance of these cane plantations is largely due to ideal growing conditions from the very start is illustrated by comparing the 1915 results with those of 1912," Dr. Robertson said. "The same lands cropped then, and what has given us this year's crop. As a matter of fact, the 1915 acreage was a little under the 1912 acreage for all three plantations. Comparing the two years, Ononema has given a full 2700 tons increase, Ononema will make 3000 tons more from the same acreage, and Pepeekeo 3000 tons more."

Better Milling Methods

"Seven per cent of this increase is due to better milling and boiler house methods," he said. "The adoption of the Maeskaert groove and radical improvements in methods of clarification have put the industry all of seven per cent to the good. In some instances he gain has been ten per cent. Now, if the seasons are not as favorable for sugar production next year, nevertheless that added seven per cent is something the planters are going to hold. That part of the gain did not result from the weather."

"The climate may change, but the mill work will not go back," Mr. Robertson said. "We are getting pretty close to all there is in the cane."

WAIOLAMA PUMP WORKING

Contractor Jorgensen started the new fifteen million gallon pump emptying the flood from the north Waiolama tunnel yesterday. Now that the pump is taking care of the water work at the north face will proceed much more rapidly.

NEW PERSIAN MONOPOLY

According to Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie the European war has had such an injurious effect on the Persian government receipts, because the export of this country has practically come to a standstill, that the authorities have decided to establish a sugar monopoly in Persia. It is reported, that a Russian syndicate, backed by Russian sugar factories, will receive the monopoly, which will be arranged as follows:

The monopoly will be given to a company or syndicate for a period of 30 years, with an option to extend the monopoly for another 35 years. For every ton of sugar imported into Persia, the government will receive 30 kopeks (1 cent per lb.). As the annual consumption in Persia is about 150,000 tons, the government would receive about \$1,104,000 a year. The government is obliged to take the necessary measures to prevent the smuggling of sugar into Persia and has to guarantee the monopoly. The syndicate only has the privilege of building sugar factories in Persia during the time the monopoly lasts. The price must correspond with those paid at the same exchange of Kiew, with the addition of the freight charges.

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SKIN BEAUTY

In the treatment of affections of the skin and scalp, which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and destroy the hair, as well as for preserving and purifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are well-nigh infallible.

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